

川西南部地区苏码头构造须二段气藏保存条件

刘 柏

(中国石油西南油气田分公司 川西北气矿,四川 江油 621709)

摘要:苏码头构造须二段气藏烃源及储集条件优越,但经历了多期构造运动,油气保存条件成为制约该气藏勘探的关键因素。在前人研究基础上,对盖层条件、断层活动期次、断层断面压力、地球化学特征等因素进行了综合研究。结果表明,苏码头构造须二段气藏区域盖层封堵性优越,直接盖层的宏观封堵性较好;不同的控藏断层垂向封闭性具有差异,其中M①断层垂向封闭性好。综合分析盖层、断层及地化特征等因素,认为苏码头构造须二段气藏保存条件主要受控于断层,M①断层上盘须二段气藏遭到M④断层的破坏,保存条件较差;M①断层下盘须二段气藏保存条件相对较好。

关键词:须二段 盖层 断层封闭性 断面压力 保存条件 苏码头构造 川西南部地区

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Analysis on preservation conditions of the gas reservoir of the second member of Xujiahe Formation in Sumatou structure, Southwest Sichuan

Liu Bai

(Northwest Gas Station, PetroChina Southwest Oil and Gas Field Company, Jiangyou City, Sichuan Province, 621709, China)

Abstract: The hydrocarbon source and reservoir conditions of the gas reservoir of the second member of Xujiahe Formation in Sumatou structure are good. So oil and gas preservation conditions are the key factors to exploration in this area because the reservoir experienced multi-tectonic movement. On the basis of previous research results, factors related to hydrocarbon preservation conditions were analyzed comprehensively such as caprock condition, fault activity periods, pressure exerted on fault zone and geochemical characteristics, etc. The results show that the sealing ability of regional caprock of the second member of the Xujiahe Formation in Sumatou structure is excellent and the macroscopic seal of the direct caprock is good. The vertical sealing of different control gas faults is different, and the vertical sealing of the Fault M① is the best. Based on comprehensive analysis on the factors of caprock, fault and geochemical characteristics, etc., it is concluded that the preservation condition of the gas reservoir of the second member of Xujiahe Formation is mainly controlled by the fault in Sumatou structure. Due to the destruction of the Fault M④, the preservation condition of the gas reservoir of the second member of the Xujiahe Formation in the upper wall of the Fault M① is poor, but that of the gas reservoir of the second member of the Xujiahe Formation in the footwall of the Fault M① is relatively good.

Key words: the second member of the Xujiahe Formation; caprock; fault sealing; pressure exerted on fault zone; preservation condition; Sumatou structure; Southwest Sichuan

川西南部地区须家河组为一套海陆交互—陆相的含煤碎屑岩地层,其中须二段是主要勘探目的层,水下分流河道砂体为其主要储集体^[1],须一段为

主要烃源层^[2-3],有机质成熟度(R_o)约为1.0%~2.5%,大部分处于高一过成熟阶段,分布面积广,约为 7.5×10^4 km²,有机质丰度高,有机碳含量一般为

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作者简介:刘柏(1980—),男,四川南部人,工程师,从事综合地质及老井挖潜研究。联系电话:13568425262, E-mail: liubo01@petrochina.com.cn。

1%~3%,生气量大,约为 $45 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3$,资源丰富^[4-5]。苏码头构造须二段砂岩孔隙发育,储集空间以粒内溶孔为主,局部发育粒间溶孔和微裂缝,储集条件好。但多口井在须二段钻探效果不理想,有必要对保存条件进行分析,以指导该地区下步勘探方向。

油气能否保存,主要受控于上覆盖层及断层。盖层条件主要受控于海湖相泥岩或海相蒸发岩(石膏)厚度、分布范围、塑性以及突破压力^[6]。断层垂向封闭性受控于断层的断面压力(断裂带岩石排替压力)^[7]、活动期次及油气运聚的匹配关系等^[8]。

1 盖层条件

须二段气藏以侏罗系蓬莱镇组和遂宁组为区域盖层,上三叠统须家河组须三段、须五段为直接

盖层(图1)。区域盖层蓬莱镇组、遂宁组棕红色泥岩在苏码头构造累积厚度达840 m以上(表1),且比

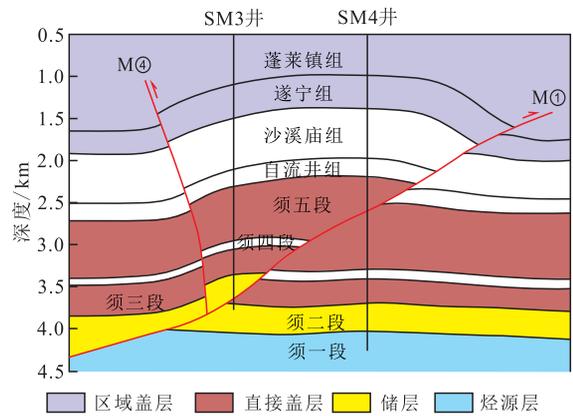


图1 川西南部地区苏码头构造生、储、盖组合示意

Fig.1 Sketch map showing the combination of hydrocarbon source layer, reservoir layer and caprock in Sumatou structure, Southwest Sichuan

表1 川西南部地区须家河组气藏盖层泥岩厚度统计

Table1 Statistical table of mudstone thickness of the caprock of gas reservoir in the Xujiahe Formation, Southwest Sichuan

井号	区域盖层				直接盖层			
	蓬莱镇组		遂宁组		须五段		须三段	
	地层厚度/m	泥岩厚度/m	地层厚度/m	泥岩厚度/m	地层厚度/m	泥页岩厚度/m	地层厚度/m	泥页岩厚度/m
Y2	713.0	609.1	314.5	272.0	615.0	371.4	75.0	54.2
SM3	1 025.0	670.3	357.5	281.9	635.5	359.7	74.5	48.7
SM4	722.0	582.9	399.5	256.2	822.5	552.8	79.0	49.9
Q5			101.5	70.6	1 025.5	618.9	202.0	100.4
S3	515.5	395.4	341.0	305.8	523.0	280.0	36.0	19.0
QX6	819.5	680.8	290.5	244.5	772.5	606.4	169.0	97.8
PL2	874.0	721.5	320.0	262.1	877.0	782.6	174.0	125.5

较稳定,纯泥岩段约占总厚度的70%,其突破压力为10.4~12.8 MPa,突破时间为19~29 a/m,扩散系数小于 $3.8 \times 10^{-8} \text{ cm}^2/\text{s}$,塑性强,可抑制下伏天然气大量扩散,为须二段良好的区域盖层。直接盖层须三段、须五段的浅湖沼泽相泥页岩具有塑性小、脆性大、微裂缝较发育的特点,扩散系数较侏罗系高1~2个数量级,且排替压力较低,须二段气藏在成藏期内天然气能穿透直接盖层向上散失,封堵性较差。

2 断层垂向封闭性

2.1 断裂发育情况及活动期次

区域上上三叠统烃源岩研究表明,油气生成的高峰期在白垩纪—古近纪^[9]。因此,该区形成的第1期断裂(印支期晚幕即侏罗纪早期)早于油气生成、运移期,其形成时间早,断面应力作用易形成封闭,对后期油气运移起封堵作用;第2期断裂(喜马拉雅期早幕或燕山晚幕即白垩纪—古近纪)与生气高峰

同步,对天然气的运移、聚集和散失有着控制作用;第3期断裂(喜马拉雅晚幕即四川运动)晚于生气高峰期,对已富集的天然气起再分配和散失作用;而该区第1期断裂在第3期重新复活,亦对聚集的天然气起到再分配和散失作用^[10]。第3期断裂与在第3期复活的第1期断裂为苏码头构造侏罗系次生气藏形成提供了良好的通道。

2.2 断面压力计算

断层带裂缝的闭合与否通过断面压力的大小来定量衡量。当断面压力大于孔隙流体压力时,断面具有封堵能力,油气难以沿断面垂向运移;否则,断层开启,断层可作为油气运移的通道^[11-12]。

苏码头构造须家河组主要发育M①和M④2条逆断层(图1),M①断层倾向西北,倾角为 $30^\circ \sim 54^\circ$,向上断至蓬莱镇组,向下消失于雷口坡组;M④断层倾向东南,倾角为 $67^\circ \sim 81^\circ$,向上断至蓬莱镇组,向下消失于须家河组。

侏罗系蓬莱镇组—上三叠统须家河组断面压

力的计算结果表明(表2):在同一深度,M①断层断面压力均大于孔隙流体压力,高出约为4.2~39.4 MPa,孔隙里的流体不易突破断裂带,具有较好的封堵能力;M④断层断面压力则小于孔隙流体压力3.2~32.2 MPa,孔隙里的流体可以突破断裂带进行垂向运移,表明断层垂向的封堵能力较差。

表2 川西南部地区苏码头构造M①和M④断层断面压力计算结果

Table2 Calculation results of pressure exerted on the fault zone of M① and M④ faults in Sumatou structure, Southwest Sichuan

深度/ m	孔隙流体 压力/MPa	M①断层 断面压力/ MPa	M④断层 断面压力/ MPa	临界断面 压力/MPa
1 500	18.0	22.2~32.8	5.9~14.8	18.002
1 600	19.2	23.7~35.0	6.3~15.7	19.202
1 700	20.4	25.2~37.1	6.7~16.7	20.403
1 800	21.6	26.7~39.3	7.1~17.7	21.603
1 900	22.8	28.2~41.5	7.5~18.7	22.803
2 000	24.0	29.7~43.7	7.9~19.7	24.003
2 100	25.2	31.1~45.9	8.3~20.7	25.203
2 200	26.4	32.6~48.1	8.7~21.6	26.403
2 300	27.6	34.1~50.2	9.1~22.6	27.603
2 400	28.8	35.6~52.4	9.5~23.6	28.804
2 500	30.0	37.1~54.6	9.9~24.6	30.004
2 600	31.2	38.5~56.8	10.3~25.6	31.204
2 700	32.4	40.0~59.0	10.7~26.6	32.404
2 800	33.6	41.5~61.2	11.0~27.5	33.604
2 900	34.8	43.0~63.4	11.4~28.5	34.804
3 000	36.0	44.5~65.5	11.8~29.5	36.004
3 100	37.2	46.0~67.7	12.2~30.5	37.205
3 200	38.4	47.4~69.9	12.6~31.5	38.405
3 300	39.6	48.9~72.1	13.0~32.5	39.605
3 400	40.8	50.4~74.3	13.4~33.4	40.805
3 500	42.0	51.9~76.5	13.8~34.4	42.005
3 600	43.2	53.4~78.6	14.2~35.4	43.205
3 700	44.4	54.9~80.8	14.6~36.4	44.406
3 800	45.6	56.3~83.0	15.0~37.4	45.606
3 900	46.8	57.8~85.2	15.4~38.4	46.806
4 000	48.0	59.3~87.4	15.8~39.4	48.006

孔隙流体压力能够表征断层是否封闭的临界断面压力,通过孔隙流体压力反推得知,该地区断层具有封闭能力的临界断面倾角为 61.59° ,大于该值时,孔隙流体压力大于断层的临界断面压力(表2),油气将突破断面而逸散;反之,断层能阻挡油气散失,使油气得以保存。该临界断面压力为判断其他断层是否具有垂向封闭性提供了依据。

3 地球化学特征

3.1 气—源对比

由于天然气成分简单,因此无法将气藏储层中

的天然气的跟烃源岩中的天然气进行直接对比。为寻求储层中烃类化合物与烃源岩中烃类化合物之间的亲缘关系,借助生烃岩屑 C_4 — C_7 吸附烃分析资料进行气—源对比,并明确了 C_4 — C_7 轻烃的生成演化规律,建立了须家河组油气生成模式,为气—源对比建立了理论基础。凝析油是天然气在地表状态下的液态部分,故气—源对比包括了油—源对比、油—油对比和气—气对比,以实现储层与烃源岩、储层与储层之间烃类亲缘关系的判识。在气—源对比中,不仅可以应用 C_1 — C_4 气体组成、同位素等特征进行对比,而且天然气中的 C_4 — C_7 烃类组成也可以提供非常重要的信息。该区上三叠统须家河组与侏罗系蓬莱镇组、沙溪庙组在天然气组分、天然气同位素及轻烃组分等方面的对比分析表明,侏罗系蓬莱镇组、沙溪庙组等次生气藏的天然气与须家河组须二段气藏为同一来源。

3.2 储层沥青饱和烃分析

Baskin等对于流体饱和烃色谱的研究认为:油以油相排出、油相运移并以油相聚集,其饱和烃色谱图中烷烃分布范围很宽,有较多的重组分分布;气层中烃的轻组分多,饱和烃色谱图中烷烃分布范围比油层窄(图2a);水层中抽提物的饱和烃分布范围窄,轻组分多、重组分更少^[13-14]。其方法就是对储层岩心进行抽提,得到储层沥青,将其饱和烃部分进行色谱分析,或采用总离子流图作色—质分析。

与理论气层饱和烃总离子流图特征相比,苏码

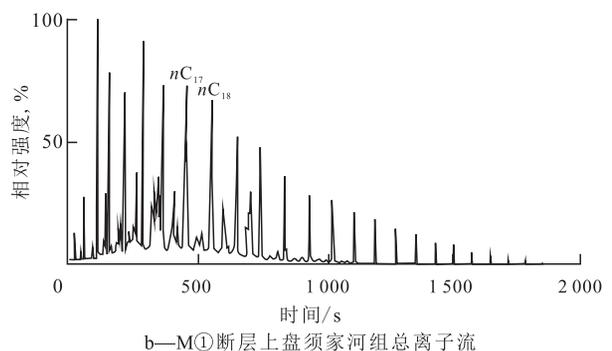
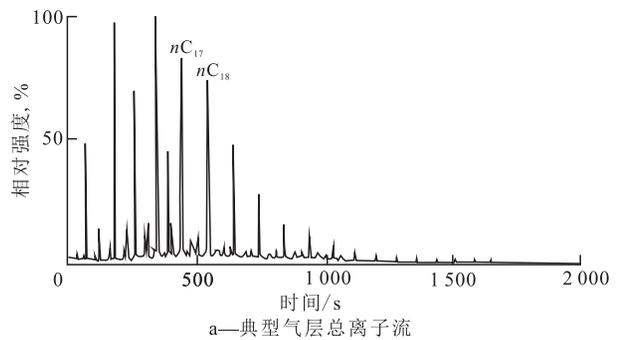


图2 总离子流图特征对比

Fig.2 Features comparison of the total ion flow charts

头构造 M①断层上盘须家河组总离子流图中,正构烷烃的含量有所降低,特别是较轻的正构烷烃,受到生物降解较为明显(图 2b)。降解较轻的正构烷烃的细菌主要为喜氧细菌,是由地表水带入,可见断层对该构造起到一定的破坏作用。

4 结论

通过对川西南部地区苏码头构造须家河组盖层条件分析,认为该区区域盖层厚度大、突破压力小、扩散系数小、塑性强,封盖条件优越,具有良好的封堵性;直接盖层的宏观封堵性较好,微观封堵性较差。断面压力计算结果显示,该区孔隙流体压力大于 M④断层断面压力,小于 M①断层断面压力,表明 M④断层垂向封闭较差,而 M①断层垂向封闭较好。

该区须家河组须二段气藏保存条件具有差异性, M①断层上盘保存条件主要受控于断层,由于 M④断层垂向封闭较差,须二段古气藏大部分天然气已通过断层运移至上覆侏罗系地层聚集成藏,侏罗系蓬莱镇组及沙溪庙组气藏主要为须二段气藏再调整的产物,与此同时,喜氧细菌通过断层垂向运移至须家河组对残余天然气进行部分生物降解作用; M①断层下盘则主要受控于直接盖层,可能存在局部的油气富集区,具有一定勘探潜力。

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